

In looking back over this period I am pained to realize how many well known faces we now miss at our meetings, men like those named above, whose places can perhaps never be filled. However, in resuming the publication of our BULLETIN we start under better auspices than in 1878. The Society is considerably larger and its meetings are well attended. Who can tell what may be the entomological career of our younger and more enthusiastic members? Remember the words of Napoleon—"Every private in the Grand Army carries in his knapsack the baton of a field marshal."

I bespeak a hearty welcome for our new venture, and I think I can promise that members of the Society will do their utmost to make the publication interesting and instructive.

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#### A New Cicada [Homop.] from Plummer's Island, Maryland.

By WM. T. DAVIS, New Brighton, N. Y.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. L. McAtee of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., I have been able to examine a collection of cicadas made at Plummer's Island, Md., the home of the Washington Biologists' Field Club. In this collection there are fifteen examples of a species heretofore confounded with *Cicada linnei* Grossb. and *Cicada pruinoso* Say. These two very distinct insects cannot be readily told apart by the examination of the male genitalia alone, but the costal margin in *linnei* is more suddenly bent near the middle of the fore wing than in *pruinoso*. They are also very differently marked. The song of *linnei* is a continuous one rising higher in pitch if the insect is energetic, and then gradually subsiding, in this respect somewhat resembling *Cicada sayi*, only it is not so loud and not so impetuous as in that species. *Cicada pruinoso* has a very different song, a *z-zape*, *z-zape*, *z-zape*. These two insects are therefore very far apart in the character of their song.

The cicadas from Plummer's Island, or Winnemanna as the Indians called the region, were collected from 1902 to 1910, and from July 12 to September 24. The majority were collected in August. On two collected August 16, 1907, the song is noted by McAtee as "a high-pitched rising and falling note": on two of

August 23, 1908, as a "rising and falling note," and on the one of August 16, 1910, as "a low-pitched uniform note." This last insect was probably not fairly under way, for *pruinosa* sometimes only renders a *zing* note not getting up energy enough to *zape*, as stated in *Entomological News* for December, 1910. On September 23, 1911, while on the bank of the canal below Plummer's Island the writer heard a cicada singing that at the time was supposed to be *pruinosa*, but may have been the species here described as new.

***Cicada winnemanna* sp. n.**

Length: ♂ 32 mm., to tip of wings 50 mm.; ♀ 30 mm., to tip of wings 50 mm. Head black, anterior margin between the eyes and an irregular stripe extending from below the central ocellus on to the clypeus green. Pronotum including posterior margin or collar green except the following: two triangular spots each side of the central line, one to three tiny dots near the central area, a spot on each lateral margin and hair streaks in the deeper parts of the channelled surface which are black. The mesonotum has the markings similar to *pruinosa* and *linnei*. The abdomen is black above with the hind margins of the segments more or less fulvous, the second segment having this irregular band broader than the others. There are two white pruinose spots at the base of the first segment, one on each side, also a white streak hardly discernible each side at the base of the third segment, and the usual white spot on each side of the eighth segment. In the female the abdominal markings are far less distinct than in the male and some are wanting. Beneath the abdomen is pruinose, the central area being fulvous with a narrow black stripe that usually does not reach to the end of the abdomen as in *linnei* and *pruinosa*. The edges of the stripe are not as parallel and well defined as in the last two mentioned species. The opercula are as broad as long. The genitalia resemble those of *pruinosa* and *linnei*.

In addition to the types and the thirteen paratypes from Plummer's Island, Md., a single female from Raleigh, N. C., received from Mr. Brimley, is in the collection of the author.

*Cicada winnemanna* may be separated from *pruinosa* and *linnei* by having the pronotum more green, the hind margins of the abdominal segments fulvous on the dorsal surface, and by the

narrower less definite and shorter central black band beneath. The costal margin of the fore wing is curved as in *pruinosa*, and not so abruptly bent near its middle as in *linnei*. It lacks the two broad white dashes at the base of the third abdominal segment so conspicuous in *pruinosa*.

We have not followed Distant in the use of the generic name *Rihana*, for reasons which will be given by Mr. Edward P. Van Duzee in a future paper.

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### **Iphiclides ajax and Eurymus interior [Lepid.] from the summit of Mt. Marcy, N. Y.**

By F. E. WATSON, New York, N. Y., and L. V. COLEMAN,  
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On the afternoon of July 15, 1912, after a long climb up the winding trail connecting the town of North Elba with the summit of Mount Marcy, we reached the highest point in the Adirondacks, 5,344 feet.

Although a violent gale was blowing from the south, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and Orthoptera were quite abundant on the bare rocky peak. Butterflies, however, were scarce, except for the genus *Eurymus*. Quite a number of these were flying between the tree line and the summit, but owing to the wind and the nature of the ground, only four specimens were captured. These proved to be *E. philodice* 1 male, 1 female, and *E. interior* 1 male, 1 female. In the late afternoon, about four o'clock, while we were enjoying some luncheon on the summit, an *ajax* flew within two yards of us, or rather was blown by and carried down the north side of the mountain.

Shortly before evening we made our way down the mountain to Lake Tear-of-the-clouds, near which we camped for the night, at an altitude of 4,300 feet. The following morning we returned to the summit, which we found completely enveloped in clouds. The haze soon cleared away, however, and by nine o'clock the sun was shining with an intense brightness. It was hoped that the wind, which had changed during the night and was now blowing strongly from the north, would drive the *ajax* back up the mountain. This is apparently just what happened, for about ten